

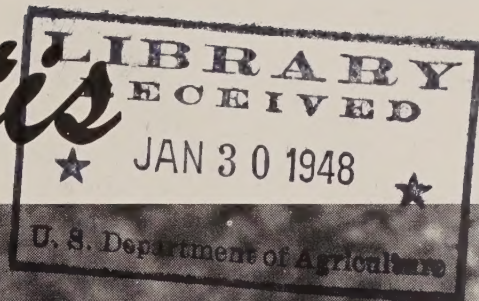
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1948

Clematis



CLEMATIS JACKMANI. See page 13

JAMES I. GEORGE & SON, Fairport, New York

THE *New* \approx \approx
SENSATIONAL
CLEMATIS
Crimson Star

This new Jackmani hybrid is
rich blood-red in color—vigorous
and free flowering. See page 13.





CLEMATIS JACKMANI. See page 13

WE ARE PLEASED to present this booklet on Clematis for the consideration of every gardener eager to know the newest and best varieties. Many are already familiar with such common sorts as *Paniculata*, but we are sure that the exciting new hybrids will find a ready welcome. They literally "sell themselves," for to see them is to want them.

Need we assure you that our plants are carefully grown and handled? From the time the cutting is made until the shipment starts on its way to our customers, we take the utmost pains to maintain the high quality which has made our business what it is. We offer this fine selection of Clematis with every confidence that each variety is a worthy one.



CLEMATIS, DUCHESS OF ALBANY. See page 12

The NEW CLEMATIS— objects of rare beauty

*"The clematis, the favour'd flower
Which boasts the name of virgin-bower."*

—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

PERHAPS no climbing plant is better known than *Clematis paniculata*, but not one gardener in a hundred has ever seen some of the magnificent hybrid species which have been growing in a New York garden for nearly forty years. New treasures are ever being sought by garden lovers, for it is the novel and the unusual feature that every garden enthusiast strives to acquire. The large-flowering Clematis offers a new field of interest to the amateur. Not only are these flowers striking in color and size, but they have a sturdiness of growth, coupled with a delicacy of form, which makes them objects of rare beauty.

The name Clematis had its origin in Greek and signifies a climbing plant. Its botanical relationship connects it with the anemone and the buttercup, and the Clematis will one day be as familiar as are many of the plants of the ranunculus family. Since practically all of the large-flowering Clematis had their origin in Europe and Asia, they have been difficult to obtain in America. However, as early as 1838, *C. florida* was exhibited at a Massachusetts Horticultural Society meeting. By 1890, Parsons' Nursery, on Long Island, had obtained 73 varieties which were offered to the public. With the turn of the 90's came a revival of interest in naturalistic gardening, and the choice Clematis was somewhat neglected. Preceding the war many varieties were listed, but Ernest Wilson remarked, in 1928, that, for the most part, named varieties of Clematis were difficult to procure. No doubt Plant Quarantine 37 has retarded the development of interest in Clematis in America. Nevertheless, some 40 desirable varieties of Clematis are now available, and it will be observed that culture and care are very simple.

A partially shaded location is ideal. When planted in full sun, the lower stems and roots should be shaded by small plants, since it is essential to keep the Clematis roots cool and moist. A summer mulch of peat moss or spent hops may be used to advantage.

Like many garden plants, Clematis thrives best in a rich garden loam of rather light texture. Sand and peat moss may be added to a heavy soil to loosen it. Then, too, the soil must be well drained. Lime should be mixed with the soil when planting, and if necessary it may be occasionally added thereafter, working it well into the soil without disturbing the roots (a spadeful to each barrow of soil). Applications of water during dry periods will help to keep the plants in a healthy condition. The addition of well-decomposed cow-manure, or any other animal manure or commercial plant food, worked well into the soil, will supply the necessary plant nutrients.

Planting and pruning require no special skill. Clematis should be planted with the collar of the plant at least 2 to 3 inches below the surface of the



CLEMATIS PANICULATA. See page 20



MME. EDOUARD ANDRÉ
See page 13



PRINS HENDRIK
See page 17

soil. Prepare a sufficiently large area to accommodate the roots easily and spread them loosely. Then firm the soil around the roots. It is not necessary to cultivate Clematis, and, in fact, the roots resent coddling. In pruning, one must remember that those species of Clematis which bloom in the spring months, such as *Montana rubens*, *Recta*, *Montana undulata*, etc., should not be pruned until fall, except for the removal of dead wood, which should be cut out in February or March. Varieties which produce bloom on new wood in the summer and fall should not be pruned until they have become well established; then the vines may be cut back to a height of 3 feet to encourage vigorous new growth. However, if height is desired for some special purpose, merely remove the dead wood and thin out the stems to insure strong growth. Experiments have proved that size and quality of blooms are superior when the plants are pruned severely. However, it is well to allow all Clematis plants to become well established before doing much in the way of pruning.

While the uncertain winters of the past few years have given gardeners much alarm, it is well to remember that winter-killing can be greatly checked by simply applying a mulch of leaves, straw or peat, or well-rooted manure, in the late fall. The mulch can be made to do double duty since it can be incorporated with the soil in the spring. Amateur gardeners are well aware that a little extra care is worth while for most new plants in the garden, and this is true of Clematis. It might be of interest to state that Clematis plants have withstood a temperature of 40 degrees below zero without injury when a protective mulch had been used. It is the alternate freezing and thawing during winter months that does harm to plants, hence the reason for using a mulch. In the case of Clematis the injury occurs at the collar of the plant. For regions north of Washington, mulching is especially recommended not only the first winter, but as a cheap insurance every winter.

The large-flowered Clematis are an equally desirable adjunct to the small



KING EDWARD VII. See page 17



COMTESSE DE BOUCHAUD. See page 13



ASCOTIENSIS. See page 17

backyard garden, to the large estate, or to the public park, since they lend themselves to so many different treatments. Trellises, pergolas, arches, wire supports, fences, old stumps, and the like, make desirable supports for these extraordinary flowers. Clematis supported on wires make distinctive tracery on garden walls. Trellises covered with such species as *Lawsoniana*, or *Comtesse de Bouchaud*, and *Mme. Baron-Veillard*, to mention only a few, add color and charm to any veranda and help greatly to connect the house with the garden. Many climbing plants are used for this purpose, and it is always wise to choose plants of distinction and character to create such harmony. Indeed, the unique beauty of the *Clematis* makes it especially desirable for this purpose. Architectural features in the garden often seem to assume undue prominence, and there is a need for plant material which will embellish and yet soften such features as pergolas without being coarse. Practically every variety of the large-flowered *Clematis* can be used to advantage. It may be a definite color that is sought, or a certain feature that is needed to make a vista more complete. *Clematis* may be combined with climbing roses on fences and arbors, or they may be used on posts or old tree-stumps in the perennial border. Whatever may be the requirement in the way of climbing plants, there is surely some species or variety of *Clematis* that can be used. Not only is the color-range great (as the reader will observe from the many kinds listed), but the foliage and seed-pods are decidedly unique.

As cut-flowers in the home, many of the *Clematis* can be used to advantage. They may be put in tall vases or arranged in low bowls. Sometimes sprays can be used for drooping effects, to break the formality of the container.

The large-flowered *Clematis* hybrids are propagated by grafting, layering, and cuttings, but it is generally conceded by authorities that the most satisfying plants are those grown from cuttings or layering, since there is no danger that the understock will predominate. It has also been observed that grafted stock is more susceptible to disease.

In the descriptions that follow, the reader will observe that the large-flowered *Clematis* vary in height from 6 to 15 feet or more. Then, too, the color-range is wide, including tones of many colors from wine-red to pure white, with blue and violet hues predominating. Several of the species are yellow, but this color is not found among the large-flowered hybrids. Flower forms are curious, unique, and interesting. Some are saucer-like, suggesting the form of pond-lilies, and others have unusual bell-like flowers. The smaller-flowered species are usually taller growers than the large-flowered hybrids, and more floriferous. Nevertheless, the quality and the distinctive beauty of the large-flowered varieties places them in a class apart. Truly, when the range of color, the exquisite beauty of form, and the simple cultural requirements of the large-flowered *Clematis* are better known they will be regarded among the choicest gems of twentieth-century horticulture.

Clematis Patens Hybrids

In spring and early summer this large-flowered climber blooms abundantly on old or ripened wood. The plants usually are medium in height.

LASURSTERN. Deep blue flowers of unusual size, borne in June and July. Medium-tall plants that bloom abundantly.



CLEMATIS
WILLIAM KENNETT
See page 17



DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. See page 13



VILLE DE LYON. See page 20

Pictured here are several of the most charming varieties of Clematis. The rich reddish and purplish-toned ones make a beautiful tapestry against a garden wall where their delicate form can



MRS. ROBERT BRYDEN. See page 20

be admired. The surprising thing about Clematis is that the flowers look so fragile and yet the plants, when once they are established, call for no more care than most hardy perennials.



LAWSONIANA. See page 17



LORD NEVILLE. See page 17

Clematis

For Every Garden

THE Clematis is one of the most graceful and delightful of all climbing plants, yet it is unfamiliar to many gardeners who would be charmed by its beauty if only they got acquainted with the many species and hybrids now available. Both the large and the small-flowered kinds offer a whole new field for exploration by those interested in the ever-changing pageant of form and color.



CRISPA. See page 20

The delicate appearance of the bloom would lead one to expect a plant most exacting in its requirements, yet once started in a suitable location the Clematis is not a difficult garden subject. In growth it is informal, readily adapting itself to a fence, old stump, arch or trellis. It may also be grown on wires, to create a pleasing tracery on garden walls.

This booklet's purpose is to bring the beauty of the Clematis into the consciousness of garden-lovers. Truly deserving of wider culture, it should find its way into more home surroundings.



TEXENSIS. See page 12

Clematis

Coccinea Hybrids

A truly distinct group with flowers of trumpet-, bell- and urn-like forms. The plants are medium in height and bloom in summer and autumn, the flowers appearing in succession on summer shoots.

DUCHESS OF ALBANY. Vigorous sprays of gorgeous pink, trumpet-like flowers on slender but sturdy stems suggest a grace and delicacy rarely found among climbing plants. The dark brown center of the flower and the white streaks on the outer side of the petals are interesting features. July to September is the blooming period, and this variety is particularly desirable where it can be seen at close range. Of interest to those who are partial to American plants is the fact that this magnificent hybrid had its origin as a hybrid of *Texensis*—the Scarlet Clematis of Texas. See pages 4 and 18.

TEXENSIS. Texas may well be proud of this species, often listed as *Coccinea*, which has its natural habitat in that great state. The curious urn-shaped flowers of reddish rose, softened on the inner side with buff and pinkish buff tones, make this plant unique. The long-haired seed-clusters are truly fascinating. Plant this species near a fence or let it ramble over a stone wall, and it will soon take on a character all its own. It is well to know that this plant is herbaceous in our climate, and sends up entirely new growth each year. See page 11.



HULDINE. See page 20

CLEMATIS FLORIDA HYBRIDS

These varieties are noted for their profuse bloom in early summer, reaching a height of 8 to 10 feet. The flowers are produced on old or ripened wood. It is necessary to remove only dead and weak growth when pruning.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. Double, pure white flowers not unlike a gardenia. White flowers make highlights in the shady garden and help to tone down the brilliant hues in the open border. It is interesting to note that this new introduction blooms on year-old wood, hence pruning should consist of removing only the dead wood in late February or March. The growth-habit of Duchess of Edinburgh suggests its use for pillar treatment. See page 10.

CLEMATIS JACKMANI HYBRIDS

These large-flowered climbing forms produce their bloom in summer and early autumn successionally on new and summer growth. The plants reach a height of 10 to 15 feet and are noted for their profuse bloom.

COMTESSE DE BOUCHAUD. Gracefully curved, deeply veined petals that range in tone from satiny rose to rich pink. Delightfully different and appealing. The plant is a strong grower and a profuse bloomer from July to September, and reaches 8 to 10 feet in height. See page 7.

CRIMSON STAR. A hybrid of the well-known and widely grown Jackmani, and possessing all the fine qualities of that variety. The color is a true rich red without any purplish tones. Its great vigor and quantities of flowers make it a favorite. See page 2.

GIPSY QUEEN. A hybrid of the well-known Jackmani, Gypsy Queen has velvety violet-purple flowers of a pleasing size. Typically a summer-blooming variety with all the vigor of its parent, and should be pruned severely in early spring.

JACKMANI. The most popular of all the large-flowering Clematis in America, with large, velvety violet-purple flowers. Rapid and vigorous in growth, often 10 feet high, it is profuse in bloom throughout the summer and early autumn. Its beauty and perfection can be retained by cutting back plants to 3 feet in order to encourage strong new wood. See front cover and page 15.

JACKMANI SUPERBA. Dark violet-purple and larger than Jackmani, it may well be considered a splendid addition to the large-flowered Clematis because of its rich substance. See page 16.

MME. BARON-VEILLARD. If pastel tones are desired, the warm lavender flowers of this French introduction will undoubtedly meet with approval. As the days get cooler, the color of the blooms becomes more intense, and its growth is checked only by frost. It is tall growing (10 to 12 feet), sturdy of growth, and very profuse in bloom. The flowers are moderate in size, borne in generous clusters, and of unusually delicate beauty. See page 14.

MME. EDOUARD ANDRÉ. Another red Clematis, but this one has a purplish cast, the flowers are smaller, and the petals are more rounded than those of Jackmani rubra and Crimson King. Perhaps more modest in its rapidity of growth (7 feet), it excels, however, in a profusion of bloom. A cluster of these flowers suggests the richness and texture of an old Persian rug. See page 6.



MRS. CHOLMONDELEY



MONTANA UNDULATA. See page 20



MME. BARON-VEILLARD. See page 13

MRS. CHOLMONDELEY. Wisteria-blue is featured by this lady with the long name and the color, we think, is far more remarkable than the name. Rare delicacy of color and large, open flowers, borne in profusion, are desirable qualities for summer-flowering vines, and it is extraordinary to find such an unusual tone of blue in this group of plants.

THE PRESIDENT. White trellises embellished with the reddish plum-violet blossoms of The President will give to the summer garden that richness which the dark-flowered climbing roses provide in June. It has proved to be a thrifty variety, producing its blooms freely the entire length of its 10-foot vines. This plant will appeal to the discriminating gardener. See page 18.

CLEMATIS LANUGINOSA HYBRIDS

Often spoken of as the woolly-leaved Clematis, the original form came to us from China almost a hundred years ago. These climbing forms produce large flowers in summer and autumn, usually on short lateral summer shoots. The flowers are well dispersed on the plants which reach a height of 10 to 12 feet.

FAIRY QUEEN. Pale flesh-pink accentuated with brighter bars. Large blooms are produced in summer and fall, usually on short lateral summer shoots. Plants grow 10 to 12 feet high.



LADY BETTY BALFOUR. See page 20





CLEMATIS JACKMANI SUPERBA. See page 13

Many parts of the world have contributed to make the Clematis family what it is today. Some species came from the Orient; others are natives of North America and various parts of Europe. Showiest are the large-flowered hybrids, but the smaller-flowered ones are interesting, too, for their diverse forms.

- HENRYI.** Might well have been called *Henryi gigantea*, for the large white flowers often measure 8 inches. Although it is vigorous and climbs to 8 feet, *Henryi* is outstanding for its quality of bloom rather than its quantity. See page 19.
- KING EDWARD VII.** Crimson bars against a violet background suggested the royal name of this variety. The large, distinctive blossoms are produced on 8 to 10-foot vines in summer and fall. See page 7.
- LADY CAROLINE NEVILLE.** In contrast to Lord Neville, this hybrid wears a mantle of bluish lavender barred with mauve. A good grower, flowering freely, it should find a place in many gardens. See page 18.
- LADY NORTHCLIFFE.** Of comparatively recent introduction is lovely Lady Northcliffe. The large flowers are deep lavender with bright blue tints in pleasing harmony with the purple base and showy stamens.
- LANUGINOSA CANDIDA.** An all-white variety with large flowers produced in summer and autumn. Plants grow about 10 feet tall. See page 18.
- LAWSONIANA.** Blue, flushed mauve. Large flowers with overlapping petals, a long blooming season (June to September), and strong growth. See page 10 and back cover.
- LORD NEVILLE.** With petals rich in texture, like plum-colored velvet, Lord Neville will add a note of luxury to any garden. Average height and long blooming season, with flowers unusual in outline and exquisite in color. See page 10.
- NELLY MOSER.** Red bars accentuate the pale mauve petals. Truly an unusual flower, profuse in its bloom and vigorous in its growth (10 to 12 feet). See page 19.
- PRINS HENDRIK (PRINCE HENDRICK).** Azure-blue, with ruffled petals often 7 inches or more in diameter. It is desirable for conservatory treatment as well as for outdoor use, and will last well when cut. Reaches a height of about 7 feet. See page 6.
- RAMONA.** Probably so named because it suggested something of the beauty of the Indian maiden, this lavender-blue Clematis is accentuated by a disk of darker anthers. Short, pointed buds, rounded petals which make a full flower, and vigorous growth are the distinguishing marks of this exceptional variety which is a fine bloomer during the summer months. See page 18.
- W. E. GLADSTONE.** Large blooms of heavenly blue color from June to October. Plants about 10 feet tall.
- WILLIAM KENNETT.** The coolness of deep lavender is a welcome adjunct to any garden, and it is all the more effective when the flowers are unusual in character. In addition to having a long blooming period (June to September), William Kennett is a sturdy grower and produces flowers of exceptional size. See page 9.

CLEMATIS VITICELLA HYBRIDS

The original form was introduced from Spain nearly four hundred years ago. Because the plants produce their flowers on summer shoots they can be pruned vigorously in early spring. The blooms are decidedly large, appearing in summer and autumn on plants 10 to 15 feet in height.

ASCOTIENSIS. Tapering buds which assume many interesting forms when unfolding their large, violet-blue petals, producing a star like form, with a circle center of creamy stamens accentuating the distinctive outline of the flower. It attains a height of 8 to 10 feet, and its blooming period extends from July to late September. See page 7.



RAMONA. See page 17



THE PRESIDENT. See page 14



LANUGINOSA CANDIDA. See page 17



DUCHESS OF ALBANY. See page 12



TANGUTICA OBTUSIUSCULA
See page 20



LADY CAROLINE NEVILLE
See page 17

The large chaste white flowers produced by *Clematis Henryi* are very attractive against a dark stump or trellis. This variety makes a pleasing contrast with the various darker-colored sorts.



CLEMATIS HENRYI. See page 17



Nelly Moser is a novelty variety with a contrasting stripe on each petal. The 10 to 12-foot plants bloom profusely from June to October; growth is vigorous and free.

CLEMATIS
NELLY MOSER
See page 17

HULDINE. A translucent white variety with mauve-pink markings. The blooms are 4 inches in diameter, and since they appear on summer shoots the plants can be pruned hard in the spring. Vigorous plant 10 to 15 feet tall. See page 12.

LADY BETTY BALFOUR. *Clematis vitacella*, introduced to England from Spain in the sixteenth century, has given us many delightful hybrids, among them Lady Betty Balfour. In early spring it should be cut back half way if one would enjoy the full value of its velvety purple flowers through the summer months. See page 14.

VILLE DE LYON. This *Clematis* produces an abundance of carmine-red flowers which are all the more striking because of the darker tones in the center of each blossom. From July until September it clambers to a height of 8 to 10 feet, displaying its profusion of bloom that is suggestive of some rare and luxurious fabric. See page 10.

CLEMATIS SPECIES

For the most part, the species and varieties listed here are small-flowered types producing their flowers in summer and autumn, usually on summer shoots, hence they can be pruned vigorously in early spring.

CRISPA. Also known as Marsh or Curly Clematis, it is characterized by graceful foliage and dainty bell or urn-shaped flowers. The color of this species, which is indigenous to the South, has been described as steel-blue, and it has proved hardy in northern New York. While its native habitat is that of a swamp, it thrives well in ordinary loam that has been well limed. These curious, bell-like flowers are in evidence from July to September and the plant can be expected to climb 8 feet on a trellis, or better still, scramble over some early-blooming shrub. See page 11.

MONTANA ALBA. A white form of Montana, growing 10 to 15 feet in height. Blooms in May and June.

MONTANA RUBENS. "China, the mother of gardens," gave us this early-blooming variety with its rosy red flowers, 1 to 2 inches across, which change to a deep, clear pink as they expand. Here is a plant, too, for the garden in late May and June. It will enhance the beauty of any window, and seems particularly adapted for growing on walls, since it grows 10 to 15 feet tall. The dark rich foliage, overcast with purple tones, lends interest through the summer. Because of the fact that it blooms on year-old wood, pruning should consist of the removal of dead wood only.

MONTANA UNDULATA. Similar to Montana rubens in its general characteristics, this variety is distinguished by its soft mauve-pink flowers. A setting of stone, preferably a wall or a terrace, will do much to bring out the beauty of this Asiatic treasure. See page 14.

MRS. ROBERT BRYDEN. Pale watery blue flowers in clusters. A vigorous new hybrid reaching 15 to 18 feet in height. See page 10.

PANICULATA. Familiar and desirable, this plant, with its panicles of fragrant white flowers, needs no description. It is a prolific grower and an abundant bloomer, with decorative foliage. See page 6.

TANGUTICA OBTUSIUSCULA. Yellow bells on stately stems, or modest Chinese lanterns—describe them as you will, these flowers are golden yellow, dainty, and unusual. In late June come the first flowers, and the blooming carries through until September. This best of the yellow Clematis is at home clambering over a rock. See page 18.



LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS. See page 28

Ornamental VINES

There are so many different kinds of vines at the disposal of American gardeners that there is no need for anyone to resort to the same one for every situation. They vary greatly in foliage and flower, in habit of growth and vigor. Each one deserves to be used in the location it likes best, and it is better to choose a vine for the place it is to be planted than to purchase a vine and then try to make it grow in an unsuitable situation.

English Ivy and *Euonymus radicans vegetus* are evergreen vines that are very vigorous in growth, but the latter is likely to be more hardy. Once started, it needs protection for the first winter but then flourishes. Boston Ivy is another excellent wall covering but it is not evergreen.

Several vines are particularly appropriate for planting beside arbors and pergolas. The graceful racemes of the Wisteria and the pipe-shaped flowers of Dutchman's Pipe are seen to best advantage when they are in such a location. Silver Lace Vine, with its clouds of silvery blooms, quickly provides a screen for a porch or trellis. The Trumpet Vine is a fine choice for rambling over an old stump or for training on a trellis. Its clusters of funnel-shaped, orange-scarlet flowers are showy amid the profuse foliage.

For covering banks and bare patches of ground and rocks, the various Honeysuckles are especially adapted. The dense foliage and sweetly fragrant flowers of Hall's Japan Honeysuckle make it very good for this



LONICERA HECKROTTI. See page 28



HEDERA HELIX ON SUNDIAL. See page 28

purpose; *Lonicera Heckrottii* is unusually generous with its bloom. Besides being a strong climber suitable for such locations as covering tree stumps and posts, the American Bittersweet produces bright fruits for home decoration all winter.

With his selection of vines to choose from, there is no need for any unsightly spots around the home grounds to continue to be an eyesore. The graceful growth of vines seems made to order to cover or screen these places, and to make of the garden a more harmonious and delightful haven.

AMPELOPSIS TRICUSPIDATA LOWI. The leaves of this variety are only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long—very dainty and delicate-looking—and for this reason his is a good sort to make a fine tracery on walls. The foliage is purplish when young. See page 25.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA. Virginia Creeper. This vine, more correctly known as Parthenocissus, is one of our most vigorous native climbers. While it adapts itself readily to trellises and arbors, it is often found clambering over stone walls. Each autumn its foliage is clothed in shades of gold and scarlet. See page 25.

POLYGONUM
AUBERTI

SILVER LACE VINE
See page 29



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI. Boston Ivy. Almost too well known to need description, this vigorous climber seems to thrive even under smoky city conditions, making a rich mass of dark green foliage. Its ability to cling to almost any surface and its rich autumn color are among its desirable qualities. See page 27.

ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO. Dutchman's Pipe. The curious brownish pipe-shaped flowers are a delight to children and the large heart-shaped leaves make a dense screen. Few vines are better adapted to porches or pergolas. See page 28.

BIGNONIA, MME. GALEN. Clusters of immense orange-red blooms. Really spectacular. See page 29.

BIGNONIA RADICANS. Trumpet Vine. Luxuriant foliage and brilliant clusters of orange-scarlet flowers make this American vine a worthy adjunct to any garden. It may be trained on old tree stumps or on trellises, or it may even be allowed to grow wild. See page 28.



EUONYMUS RADICANS VEGETUS. See page 28.



AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA
Virginia Creeper
See page 23.



AMPELOPSIS TRICUSPIDATA LOWI
See page 22.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS. American Bittersweet. Here is a vigorous climbing plant that will grow readily in partial shade. To prevent it from becoming too rampant, it should be pruned frequently. The familiar autumn fruits are always useful for indoor decoration. See page 27.



LONICERA JAPONICA HALLIANA. See page 28.



WISTERIA DRAPING A PORCH

WISTERIA

Wisteria evokes pictures of Southern belles and balconies, for it is one of the traditional plants of the Old South. An old Wisteria vine that has bloomed for years in the same spot is a treasured specimen in any garden. The long clusters of spectacular flowers are breathtaking in their loveliness.



A CURTAIN OF PURPLE WISTERIA

The Honey-suckle family adds fragrance to the summer garden. These vines make excellent screens for porches.



LONICERA TELLMANNIANA. See page 29

Vines can be both useful and ornamental. There are numerous ones with colorful flowers that lend distinction to the home grounds. The festoons of greenery are a convenient curtain that can be dropped to conceal unsightly spots and to provide shade and privacy. The dense green foliage of Boston Ivy, *Ampelopsis Veitchi*, quickly covers walls with a thick mantle.



AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI. See page 24

CELASTRUS SCANDENS

Bittersweet
See page 25



Be sure to include in your planting some shrubs and vines that will show bright color in autumn after most foliage is gone. Bittersweet is a native climber that produces a good crop of orange berries in the fall.



BIGNONIA RADICANS. See page 24.

EUONYMUS RADICANS VEGETUS. A rapid-growing form which clings readily, with showy orange fruits in autumn. See page 24.

HEDERA HELIX. Large-leaf English Ivy. Few plants are richer in texture or of more enduring beauty than the English Ivy. It may be used effectively on brick or stone walls or treated as a ground-cover. See page 22.

LONICERA HECKROTTI. Everblooming Honeysuckle. A superb ground-cover with glaucous foliage and delightful two-tone blossoms which are warm crimson outside and bright yellow inside. As its common name suggests, it blooms freely through the summer and may be grown on trellises where a climber of moderate height is desired. See page 22.

**LONICERA JAPONICA HAL-
LIANA.** Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. Delightfully fragrant, free flowering, and vigorous growing, this vine is commonly used where dense screening effects are needed or as a ground-cover. The foliage is almost evergreen. See page 25.

LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS. Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle. Although this species has no distinctive fragrance it is notable for its clusters of tubular scarlet blossoms and its brilliant red fruits. See page 21.



ARISTOLOCHIA SIPHO. Dutchman's Pipe. See page 24.



BIGNONIA, MME. GALEN See page 24

LONICERA TELLMANNIANA. Golden Giant Honeysuckle. This desirable hybrid with its rich yellow blooms, shaded bronzy red, is free flowering and vigorous in its growth. See page 27.

POLYGONUM AUBERTI. Silver Lace Vine. For immediate screening effects the Silver Lace Vine is invaluable. It is a rampant grower and blooms over a long period. Plant it on a cedar post or a trellis for accent effects. See page 23.

WISTERIA, PINK WEEPING. Choice variety with delicate coloring.

WISTERIA, PURPLE. Grafted plants are offered, since they bloom sooner than plants raised from seed

WISTERIA, WHITE. This form has a beauty all its own.



Once you start planting Clematis in your garden, you will discover what a useful plant it is. There is variety in both color and shape of the flowers but superior plant vigor and hardiness are characteristic of the whole family. Their rambling habit makes them especially good on garden walls, as pictured here, or as a cover for old tree stumps. The dense leafy growth makes an excellent screen for any undesirable view. The large-flowered hybrids are displayed to advantage on trellises or arches, like climbing roses. Wherever they are grown, it is important to keep their roots shaded by other plants, for they cannot endure a hot dry location.

JAMES I. GEORGE & SON, Fairport, N. Y.

Please do not write here

Date

Your Name

Very Plain

Street No

City and State

Forwarded by

Mail, Express, or Freight

Amount Enclosed Cash, \$ Money Order, \$ Draft or Check, \$

State how much money you enclose

QUANTITY	NAME OF ARTICLE	Dollars	Cents
	2-year plants, grown on own roots, prepaid anywhere in U. S. A. at proper planting time		
	SPECIAL COLLECTION OFFERS		
3	\$1.00 varieties \$2 50	6	\$1.00 varieties \$5 00
3	\$1.25 varieties 3 25	6	\$1.25 varieties 6 25
3	\$1.50 varieties 4 00	6	\$1.50 varieties 7 50
	Planting instructions accompany each shipment of plants		
	CLEMATIS		
	Ascotiensis	\$1	00
	Comtesse de Bouchaud	1	00
	Crimson Star	1	50
	Crispa	1	00
	Duchess of Albany	1	50
	Duchess of Edinburgh	1	00
	Fairy Queen	1	00
	Gipsy Queen	1	00
	Henryi	1	00
	Huldine	1	00
	Jackmani	1	00
	Jackmani superba	1	50
	King Edward VII	1	00
	Lady Betty Balfour	1	25
	Lady Caroline Neville	1	25
	Lady Northcliffe	1	25
	Lanuginosa candida	1	00
	Lasurstern	1	25
	Continued on next page		
	AMOUNT FORWARD		

In making your order, please give the price, to avoid delays and errors.
POSTPAID ANYWHERE IN U. S. A.

OUTDOOR PLANTING

In planting Clematis outdoors, it is important to choose a location where the roots will be partly shaded. If the plant is set in full sun, a summer mulch is recommended to keep the roots cool and moist. A well-drained soil of rather light texture is best. Sand and peat moss will help to loosen ground that is too heavy, and a handful of lime for each plant is advised if the soil is inclined to be acid. Lime may also be dug lightly into the ground occasionally after the plant is established. In very dry seasons water may well be applied, and a dressing of well-rotted cow-manure or balanced plant food will be of benefit.

A hole should be prepared large enough to accommodate the roots without crowding. The collar of the plant is set about 2 inches below soil level; the roots are spread out comfortably and the ground firmed well around them. The stake to which the plant is fastened for shipment is left in place when setting out the plant; it will support the main stem and prevent damage to it.

Clematis may be planted in either spring or fall. In the latter case the earth is hilled up for protection against winter-killing. An annual mulch of leaves, manure or similar material is advisable.



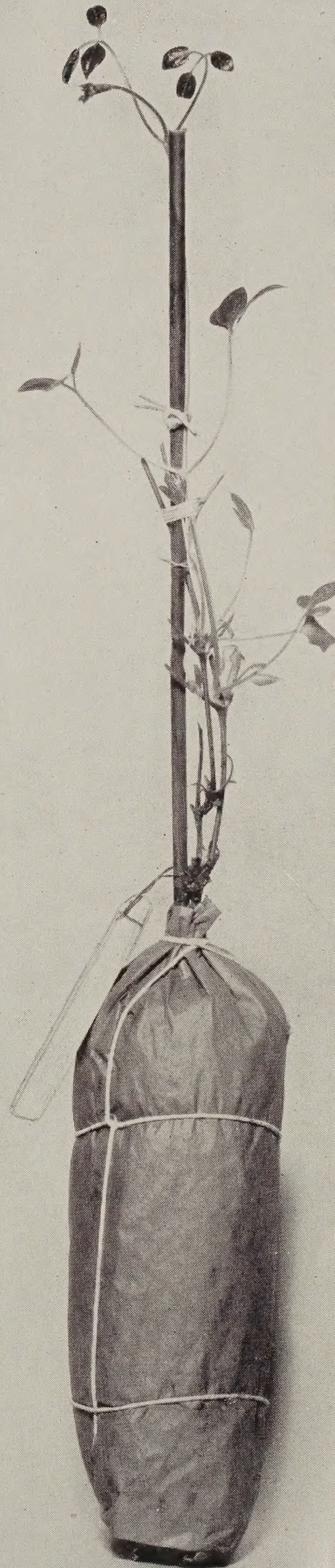
Set crown 2 inches below ground level



Firm soil well around roots



Fall planting—hill up soil



Clematis



CLEMATIS LAWSONIANA. See page 17

JAMES I. GEORGE & SON, Fairport, New York